

Gang Violence Suppression
Program
Final Evaluation Report



March 2003
Evaluation, Monitoring and Audits
Division

Gray Davis
Governor

Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning

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**An Evaluation of
The Gang Violence Suppression Program**

Final Evaluation Report

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**Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Evaluation, Monitoring and Audits Division**

March 2003

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There were many contributors to the information and presentation of this evaluation report. This report would not have been possible without the efforts of OCJP's Gang Violence Suppression Branch, notably Joyce Fong, the branch chief, and Tina Farales and Theresa Roy, senior program specialists. In addition, great assistance was received from Charlotte Smith, Cathy Sawaya and Marilyn Garcia, staff of the Evaluation, Monitoring and Audits Division. Appreciation is also extended to Don Mace, Department of Justice, for his valuable contributions to the CALGANG survey. Most importantly, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, commends the men and women implementing the Gang Violence Suppression Program at the local level for their tireless efforts as reported in this evaluation.

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GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is submitted in compliance with supplemental budget language in the 2002 Budget Act, which requires OCJP to assess and report the effectiveness of the Gang Violence Suppression (GVS) Program using program outcomes as performance measures. This report follows a first report, submitted to the Legislature on December 13, 2002, which discussed the steps taken to ensure that the data submitted by grantees are accurate and that source documentation is available.

This report provides background information on the GVS Program and the projects that received funding. This evaluation examined projects funded by the GVS Program between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 2002. During that time, 82 agencies received funding in various funding models and funding cycles.

This reports also provides information on the results of:

- A review of literature on appropriate responses to gang activity;
- A review of the multi-component model of the GVS Program;
- A review of the single-component model of the GVS Program;
- A review of the CALGANG system;
- A review of funding methods used by OCJP; and
- A review of GVS fund expenditures.

Finally, this report addresses the five questions specified by the Legislative Analysts Office as criteria for all OCJP evaluations.

1. Were the grant objectives achieved?

During the four-year period reviewed, all five components of the GVS Program achieved their objectives. In addition, the CALGANG system successfully tracked information on gangs and gang members, and shared that information with law enforcement agencies across the state.

2. Did the program elements work?

Although the time allowed for this evaluation was not sufficient to fully assess the impact of the GVS Program, this evaluation demonstrated that the program successfully implemented strategies and methods proven to be effective by national research, and that many of the projects within the GVS Program were independently evaluated and determined to be effective. In addition, a survey of the users of the CALGANG system revealed that 96% believed that CALGANG is an effective tool for tracking gangs and gang members, for sharing information between jurisdictions, and for identifying suspects of gang related crime. However, the evaluation also revealed that the single-component

model was not considered to be an effective approach to addressing gang problems in the community.

3. Were the funds spent efficiently?

The evaluation revealed that the GVS Program successfully used 95% of all funds allocated for anti-gang activities. Further, the evaluation revealed that the average per unit costs to the state of:

- All activities leading to the arrest of a gang member were approximately \$526.00;
- All activities involved in the prosecution of a gang member were approximately \$1,200.00; and
- All activities involved in intensively supervising a gang member on probation were approximately \$890.00.

4. Was the intended problem addressed?

The GVS Program is addressing gang problems in eleven communities in the state. However, national surveys have revealed information indicating that persistent gang problems exist in at least thirteen cities within California, only three of which were addressed by the GVS Program during the four year period reviewed by this evaluation. The funding available to the GVS Program is insufficient to address all of California's gang problems, and is facing severe reductions in the future.

5. What lessons were learned for other agencies?

Agencies initiating efforts to address gang problems in their communities should establish broad-based multi-disciplinary collaborative teams involving representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, probation, community organizations and schools. They should conduct enhanced enforcement efforts on hardcore gang members, and should engage in school safety planning and community mobilization. A great deal of literature is available to assist in these efforts, and is freely available via the Internet through the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC) and the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

An evaluation feedback form is included as Appendix K. Please take the time to complete this form and return it to OCJP so that we can benefit from your feedback.

GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

I. BACKGROUND:

The Supplemental Report of the 2002 Budget Act required the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) to conduct an evaluation of the Gang Violence Suppression Program, and to submit two separate reports to the Legislature, (see Appendix A).

1. A report on the steps OCJP has taken to ensure that the data submitted by grantees are accurate and that source documentation is available.
2. A report on a comprehensive program evaluation using program outcomes as performance measures.

The first of these two reports was submitted to the Legislature on December 13, 2002. This is the second and final evaluation report.

A. Program Overview:

The Gang Violence Suppression (GVS) Program is statutorily mandated by Chapter 3.5 of the California Penal Code, commencing with Section 13826 (see Appendix B). The purpose of this program is to reduce the level of gang violence in the community and to divert potentially dangerous gang activity into more positive and constructive behavior.

The program funds local projects selected competitively for three-year cycles. In conducting this evaluation, projects were reviewed from the previously funded three year cycle (FY 1998/99 – FY 2000/2001) and the first year of the current three year cycle (FY 2001/2002 – FY 2003/2004). Two models were used to implement the GVS Program during the funding cycles reviewed by this evaluation: the multi-component model and the single component model. Those models are described in the following sections.

In addition, the GVS Program provides funding to the California Department of Justice, as the lead agency of a consortium of local law enforcement agencies, to operate the CALGANG Information System. The CALGANG System provides an information database as a tool to local law enforcement agencies for the tracking of gangs and gang members, and the investigation of gang related crimes. The CALGANG System is described in detail below.

1. The Multi-Component Model:

The purpose of the multi-component model is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated approach for the prevention, intervention and suppression of violent gang activities focusing on a specific target area. There are five separate components to the multi-component model: Law Enforcement; Prosecution; Probation; Prevention; and Education. These five components are tied together in the community through a local

coordinating committee with executives from each of the five components. The local coordinating committee develops policies specific to the community to take a pro-active, problem-solving approach to gang violence. The local coordinating committee is supported by an operational coordinating committee with representatives from each of the five components. The operational coordinating committee manages the day-to-day operations of the multi-component project and provides policy recommendations to the local coordinating committee.

Each project funded under the multi-component model must include at least one agency representing each of the following five components of the GVS Program, (see Appendix C for a diagram of the multi-component model).

- **Law Enforcement:** This component focuses on developing or improving specialized gang units within law enforcement agencies to assist with the identification, investigation, and apprehension of gang violence perpetrators. These specialized law enforcement units coordinate with other funded components addressing the problem of gang violence by sharing intelligence information and strategies. The objectives of the law enforcement component are to:
 - 1) Facilitate a community policing model and approach to gang suppression;
 - 2) Apprehend violent gang members;
 - 3) Provide crime analysis concerning gangs, gang members, and gang related crimes in the community;
 - 4) Assist the District Attorney's Office in documenting a pattern of criminal gang activity in support of the prosecution of individuals identified as members of a criminal street gang under the provisions of the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention (S.T.E.P.) Act (PC 186.22);
 - 5) Coordinate with other agencies involved in the prevention, intervention and suppression of gang violence; including prosecution, probation, schools and community organizations;
 - 6) Provide for effective enforcement of truancy violations; and
 - 7) Provide for effective enforcement of curfew violations.
- **Prosecution:** This component focuses on the vertical prosecution of violent gang offenders by specialized prosecutors while protecting cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution by gang members or associates. Vertical prosecution is a method by which a specialized prosecutor, or team of prosecutors, will personally conduct the prosecution from arraignment to sentencing. The objectives of the prosecution component are to:

- 1) Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the prevention, intervention and suppression of gang violence, including law enforcement, probation, schools, and community organizations;
 - 2) Support the crime analysis of gang violence in the community by providing information on existing and evolving prosecution patterns for gang-related target crimes;
 - 3) Establish and implement written procedures by which the prosecution and law enforcement components will collectively operate for successful prosecutions of violent gang members under the provisions of the S.T.E.P. Act (PC 186.22);
 - 4) Resist the pretrial release of violent gang members awaiting trial for gang related crimes;
 - 5) Eliminate or reduce the use of plea bargaining for violent gang members charged with gang related crimes;
 - 6) Increase the length of sentences or commitments of violent gang members convicted of gang related crimes;
 - 7) Reduce the GVS unit prosecutor's average caseload to allow for more focus on each prosecution of violent gang members; and
 - 8) Establish policies, procedures and necessary criteria to validate gang members referred for prosecution under the S.T.E.P. Act (PC 186.22), and to prosecute and convict those violent gang members.
- **Probation:** This component focuses on the intensive supervision of identified gang members on probation in order to ensure the enforcement of their conditions of probation. The objectives of the probation component are to:
 - 1) Establish a specialized unit of probation officers, with reduced caseloads, who have expertise in conducting intensive supervision of gang members on probation;
 - 2) Maintain cooperative working relationships with the other component agencies of the multi-component project;
 - 3) Coordinate with law enforcement and prosecution agencies for the enforcement of specific conditions of probation ordered for gang members on probation;
 - 4) Provide for effective enforcement of truancy violations by gang members on probation; and
 - 5) Provide for effective enforcement of curfew violations by gang members on probation.

- **Prevention:** This component works through community based organizations to prevent, and intervene in potential violent gang activity through communication and mediation with gang members in the community. This component also provides counseling programs, after school and weekend activities between positive role models and targeted youth, and gang awareness education to parents and community leaders. The objectives of the prevention component are to:
 - 1) Maintain close cooperative working relationships providing cultural and linguistic support to the local law enforcement, education, probation, and prosecution component agencies;
 - 2) Provide individual and family counseling to teach skills necessary to resolve conflict, increase the individual's sense of self worth, and reframe community perceptions of violence;
 - 3) Establish after-school and weekend activities involving adult mentors as positive role models to targeted at-risk youth to provide school tutoring, personal and professional development, and community service;
 - 4) Educate parents, religious leaders, school personnel, parent/teacher organizations, landlords, and business and civic leaders in gang awareness and on strategies to combat gang activities; and
 - 5) Establish optional objectives, based upon identified needs, to address local gang/drug problems in the project's target area.
- **Education:** This component provides prevention and intervention services within schools utilizing gang experts to train students, teachers, and administrators on indicators of gang activity and appropriate responses. The objectives of the education component are to:
 - 1) Participate with the other component agencies on the local coordinating committee of the multi-component project to identify the comprehensive school safety plan and analyze the California Safe Schools Assessment Report identifying the school district's priorities and concerns;
 - 2) Utilize gang experts to provide training on prevention and intervention services targeting students, teachers and administrators;
 - 3) Coordinate with the local law enforcement, prosecution, probation, and prevention component agencies to provide gang awareness training sessions for school and community groups;
 - 4) Work with the prevention component agencies to provide adult mentors as positive role models for targeted at-risk youth to provide school tutoring, personal and professional development, and community service; and

- 5) Establish optional objectives, based upon identified needs, to address local gang violence problems in the project's target area.

2. The Single Component Model:

In addition to funding the multi-component model, the GVS Program also funded several projects under a single-component model during the period reviewed in this evaluation. The single-component model focused on funding community-based organizations for the prevention component separate from the other components of a multi-component project. This allowed the GVS Program to initiate prevention activities in a community even though there were insufficient funds to establish a full multi-component project in that community. The single component model ended on June 30, 2001, and was not continued, so that available funds could be focused on the multi-component model. During its operation, the objectives of the single component model were to:

- 1) Provide at-risk youth with individual counseling;
- 2) Provide at-risk youth with group counseling;
- 3) Train at-risk youth in conflict resolution;
- 4) Provide at-risk youth with adult mentors; and
- 5) Provide at-risk youth with vocational training/job placement.

3. The CALGANG System:

The CALGANG® Database Project is an automated gang intelligence database system that provides intelligence information to assist local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in order to solve gang related crimes. Additionally, the program provides investigative, tactical, and strategic information to support gang units and police administrators throughout the State of California. The goals of the CALGANG Database Project are to:

- 1) Enhance officer safety by identifying potentially dangerous gang offenders;
- 2) Improve the efficiency of criminal investigations by providing a database that can be searched against fragmentary information to develop investigative leads;
- 3) Identify and track gang members; and
- 4) Share information on gangs and gang members between jurisdictions statewide.

Funds allocated for this project provide for the continued operation of a reliable and secure statewide gang intelligence database system, assist with the identification and tracking of criminal street gangs, and support the central and regional nodes throughout California.

II. METHODOLOGY:

The Supplemental Budget Language mandating this evaluation only provided approximately six months for the conduct of the evaluation and the submission of the two required reports. For this reason, it was not possible to develop an evaluation design that observed the implementation of the GVS program in progress. Instead, the evaluation design focused on the retrieval of information previously recorded demonstrating the outcomes of the implementation of the GVS Program.

The Supplemental Budget Language required that this evaluation “assess the effectiveness of the Gang Violence Suppression program using program outcomes as performance measures. This report will include, at a minimum, information on conviction rates in counties that received funds for prosecutions, the change in gang-related crimes in schools that receive these funds, and demonstrate that funds were awarded to the communities that could benefit the most from this program.”

In addition, the Legislative Analysts Office has established five criteria that are to be addressed in each OCJP evaluation:

1. Whether grant objectives were achieved;
2. Whether each of the elements of the program worked;
3. Whether funds expended were done so efficiently and obtained the best value;
4. Whether the program succeeded in addressing the problem it was intended to solve; and
5. Whether any lessons learned in the implementation of the program should be shared with other agencies facing similar problems.

The scope of this evaluation was limited to the six months allowed by the Supplemental Budget Language requiring this evaluation. The evaluation was further limited by the executive order of Governor Gray Davis to eliminate all nonessential travel in response to California’s budget crisis. The following is a list of steps taken in the conduct of this evaluation:

- A. A review of literature was conducted to identify contemporary approaches to gang activity and compare that information with the approaches and methods applied by the GVS Program;
- B. A review of the implementation of the GVS Program by the projects funded under the multi-component model to determine the outcomes of those projects;
- C. A review of the implementation of the GVS Program by the projects funded under the single component model to determine the outcomes of those projects;
- D. A review of the implementation of the CALGANG Database Project to determine the outcomes of that project;

- E. A review of the methods used by OCJP to select communities for funding to determine if funds were awarded to communities that could benefit the most from this program; and
- F. A review of the expenditure of the GVS funds to determine if the funds were spent efficiently.

Each of these activities is discussed in detail below.

A. Review of Literature:

A great deal of information has been written concerning the issue of gang violence and various strategies and approaches to deal with that problem. For the purpose of this evaluation, the review of literature was focused on national surveys and guidance concerning the best approaches to take in addressing the issue of gang violence. The goal of the literature review was to determine if the approaches and methods used by the GVS Program correspond to contemporary approaches at the national level concerning appropriate responses to the problems of gang violence.

The most comprehensive collection of documents pertaining to gang violence at the national level resides with the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC) sponsored by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice. The NYGC serves as a clearinghouse for the nation on information pertaining to youth gang issues. In addition, the NYGC conducts an annual survey of jurisdictions across the nation concerning gang problems at the local level, and publishes documents providing guidance resulting from the lessons learned by those surveys. A list of documents available from NYGC can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.iir.com/nygc>. Many of the documents listed on that website are available online for download, free of charge, by anyone interested in the material.

A review of this literature revealed several strategies that are consistently encouraged as effective approaches to the problems of gang violence.

Comprehensive Community Responses:

One of the consistent themes found in the literature is the need to have comprehensive strategies or responses that apply multi-agency/multi-disciplinary approaches linking community resources with government authorities. This strategy was identified in 1995 by the first NYGC nationwide survey as a common element associated with sustained reduction of gang problems. A report discussing the results of that survey stated that “The combined leadership of the justice system and the community must focus on the mobilization of institutional and community resources to address gang problems.” (Burch and Chemers, 1997, p. 1)

Even before this survey finding, OJJDP had published a *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*, (1993). This strategy focused on the more general topic of juvenile delinquency rather than the specific topic of gang violence.

However, the purpose of the strategy was to provide communities with practical approaches to juvenile delinquency and to help prevent juveniles from becoming serious, violent, and chronic offenders. In a report on the pilot testing of the comprehensive strategy, it was noted that “A key goal of the Comprehensive Strategy is to mobilize all segments of the community – schools, government agencies, business, civic organizations, the faith community, and private citizens – to cooperate in a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the problems and needs of juveniles in their neighborhoods and the community at large.” (Coolbaugh and Hansel, 2000, p. 2).

These strategies for comprehensively addressing gang violence are consistent with a recommendation made by the California State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs conducted by the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ). In the Task Force report, dated 1989, the CCCJ recommended that law enforcement agencies “coordinate gang and drug enforcement and prevention within an interagency task force, including schools, prosecution, probation, corrections, and community organizations.” (CCCJ, 1989, p. 37).

Subsequent research has further identified four common strategies for a comprehensive approach at the community level (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1999):

- Organize neighborhood resources to reduce the number of gangs in a particular community;
- Create jobs, training and other opportunities that lure people away from gang life;
- Involve various local agencies in the development of community-based approaches to solve the gang problem; and
- Arrest and incarcerate gang members.

This review of literature also revealed that, in 1997, the National Criminal Justice Association identified California as a leader in designing and implementing multi-agency initiatives addressing gang problems, (Howell, 2000).

School Responses to Gang Violence:

There is a great deal of literature available concerning school responses to violence, including gang violence. Some of the strategies presented in this literature include safe school planning; school/community initiatives; and gang education programs.

In 1989, the California Department of Education (CDE) published the first version of *Safe Schools: A Planning Guide for Action*. These guidelines focused on school/law enforcement partnerships to create safe and orderly campuses. These guidelines were updated most recently in 2002, and are currently available on the Internet at www.cde.ca.gov/spbranch/safety/SafeSchoolsGuide/ssg.asp. A major focus of these guidelines is the need to establish a school safety plan in accordance with California Education Code Section 35294.2. Among the mandates established by this statute is a requirement for the school safety plan to be developed in conjunction with broad based community input.

Community involvement with schools is particularly important with respect to school responses to gangs. This is substantiated by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouse on Urban Education, which published *An Overview of Strategies to Reduce School Violence*. This report states that “Community campaigns to supplement school programs against gangs are crucial because gang membership cuts across school lines. In fact, there is gang activity in all 50 states now, and gangs recruit and are active nationwide. Effective anti-gang programs include crisis intervention teams comprised of the police, probation officers, and community leaders; intensive community, family, and youth education programs; alternative youth activities; and a long term commitment.” (Scwartz, 1996. p. 2).

Another substantiation of this approach is the evaluation of “Project Support” implemented by the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). Project Support targeted six schools within the LAUSD, including 3,277 students, 33 parents, and 50 teachers. The student participants were in grades 1-6 inclusive. The model was evaluated on 9 components: Drug policy awareness, prevention education, multi-cultural activities, after school alternative activities, tutor and mentoring programs, community services, counseling, and parent education.

A notable portion of the evaluation came from the drug and gang prevention education component. An attitudinal survey was administered to 1,070 students, 700 pre-tested, and 370 post-tested youth. The survey documented that student attitudes toward drugs, gangs, graffiti, and school improved at a statistically significant level. (Slovacek, 1993, p. 14). This program was funded in part by the GVS Program.

Perhaps the most extensively used gang education curriculum is the *Gang Resistance Education and Training* (G.R.E.A.T.) curriculum developed by the federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and the Phoenix Police Department. The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum is a “life skills competency program designed to provide students with the skills they need to avoid gang pressure and youth violence.” (www.atf.treas.gov/great/index.htm). A recent study conducted by the National Institute of Justice demonstrated that students who participated in the program had lower rates of victimization, more negative views about gangs, more favorable attitudes towards the police, more peers involved in pro-social activities, and lower levels of involvement in risk seeking behaviors. The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum was used by several of the GVS projects reviewed during this evaluation.

Focused Enforcement on Hardcore Gang Members:

Research has shown that a majority of violent gang crime is committed by a minority of gang members. During the 2000 NYGC survey, sixty percent of respondents reported that “individual gang members acting alone or with a few other gang members committed the majority of gang-related violent crime” (Egley and Arjunan, 2002, p. 1). In addition to the crime committed by these individuals, hardcore gang members exacerbate the problems of gangs in the community by their influence on other gang members. During the 2000 NYGC survey, seventy-two percent of the respondents reported that gang members who

returned to the community from prison had a negative impact on youth gang problems (Egley and Arjunan, 2002).

The most commonly accepted approach to dealing with hardcore gang members is arrest and incarceration. During the 1999 NYGC survey, respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of diverse program policies designed to combat youth gang problems. Sixty-four percent of the respondents rated “suppression approaches” as “highly effective” in addressing the gang problem. Suppression activities include a specialized police response, vertical prosecution, intensive probation supervision and computerized offender identification and tracking systems (Howell, 2000).

Specialized police response is important, not only to focus resources on the problem, but also to overcome the barriers that police commonly encounter in addressing gang problems. During a review of police responses, researchers observed that “a key to the success of the program was the personal rapport investigators established with gang members by maintaining regular contact with them. This helped penetrate the cloak of personal anonymity, which typically helps gang members terrorize communities.” This observation was made during a review of the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department’s Operation Safe Streets (OSS), which was identified as “one of the most respected law enforcement gang suppression programs for youth and adults.”

(http://ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/summary_2000_8/suppression.html). The L.A. County Sheriff Department’s OSS program was receiving grant funds from the GVS program at the time of this observation.

Research has also revealed vertical prosecution of gang members to be an effective approach. In 1995, the National Institute of Justice published the results of a nationwide survey of local prosecutors’ approaches to gang prosecution. The survey revealed “many of the prosecutors responding to the survey favored vertical prosecution by a specialized gang unit, particularly when coordinated with gang units of local law enforcement agencies.” (Johnson, Webster, and Connors, 1995).

This is also consistent with recommendations of the CCCJ State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs. The final report of that task force recommended that prosecutor’s offices “establish vertical prosecution units focused on gang and drug offender cases.” (CCCJ, 1989, p. 41.) It also recommended that prosecutors “participate in or encourage the development of local multi-agency task forces directed toward the apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of gang and drug offenders.” (CCCJ, 1989, p. 42).

This is supported by an evaluation of the “Operation Hardcore” program in the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office. The evaluation revealed that the distinctive features of that program included vertical prosecution reduced caseloads, additional investigative support, and resources for assisting victims. The evaluation showed that the program resulted in fewer dismissals, more convictions/adjudications, and a higher rate of State prison commitments. The evaluation concluded “these results suggest that selective prosecution has been an effective strategy” and has “obtained demonstrable improvements in the criminal justice handling of gang defendants and their cases.” (Howell, 2000).

One of the foundations of vertical prosecution of gang crimes in California is the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention (S.T.E.P.) Act (PC 186.22) (see Appendix D). The 1995 NIJ survey referenced above observed:

“STEP Acts can be valuable because they turn specific intent crimes like attempted murder or aggravated assault into general intent crimes. These statutes are of particular interest for two reasons. First, they undertake to deal with street gangs in a comprehensive fashion at one place in the State code. Second, they attempt to address the constitutional issues likely to be raised in the prosecution of street gang cases.” (Johnson, Webster, and Connors, 1995).

This survey report also identified California’s S.T.E.P. Act as a prototype for the nation because it formalizes three important definitions:

- A “criminal street gang” is defined as an ongoing group that has as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of twenty-five predicate crimes, plus a common name or common identifying sign or symbol whose members individually or collectively engage in a pattern of criminal gang activity.
- “A pattern of criminal gang activity” is defined as the commission of one or more of the predicate offenses on two or more separate occasions.
- “Participation in a criminal street gang” is defined as a person who participates in a criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

The use of a multi-agency approach for enforcement efforts focused on hardcore gang offenders has further been proven effective by an independent evaluation of the Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET) in Orange County. The evaluation examined the multi-agency cooperation between the police department, the probation department, and the district attorney’s office, and found that “Overall, the analysis indicated that gang crime was reduced by the program. Given this finding, the program should be considered for replication in other settings.” (Kent, Donaldson, Wyrick and Smith, 2000, p. 122). Both of the GVS projects currently funded in Orange County use the TARGET model.

Summary of the Literature Review:

The end result of the review of literature was that the multi-component model of the GVS Program, and the strategies and methods used within that model, correspond with contemporary guidance from the federal government concerning appropriate responses to the problem of gang violence. Furthermore, it was learned that several of the projects funded by the GVS program have been proven effective by independent evaluations, and that California is frequently cited by the literature as a leader in this field and as a model for other states.

B. Review of the Multi-component Projects:

To address the questions posed by the supplemental budget language, this evaluation reviewed OCJP files of funded projects during a four-year period between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 2002. The GVS Program funded ten (10) multi-component projects for a three-year funding cycle between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 2001. During that funding cycle, each component of a multi-component project received a separate grant from OCJP resulting in fifty (50) separate grants in the 10 multi-component projects.

On July 1, 2001, a new three-year funding cycle began with new projects selected competitively through a Request-for-Proposals process. That funding cycle funded eleven (11) multi-component projects through a revised model by which each multi-component project was funded through a single grant administered by a lead agency. This resulted in 11 grants for the 55 agencies receiving funding. Those projects had completed the first year of the three-year cycle, and were implementing the second year of the cycle at the time of this report. For this reason, a decision was made to review results of the completed three-year cycle and the first year of the current three-year cycle as separate sample sets of data for this evaluation.

Seven of the ten multi-component projects funded in the first cycle were successful in competing for funds in the current cycle. Three of the projects in the first cycle were not selected for continuation, and four new projects were established in the current cycle. Table 1 displays the fourteen multi-component projects funded during the four-year period reviewed by this evaluation.

Table 1: The 14 Multi-component Projects Funded July 1, 1998 – June 30, 2002

City	County	1998-2001	FY 2001/02
Fresno	Fresno	X	X
Lennox	Los Angeles	X	X
Lancaster	Los Angeles	X	X
Fullerton	Orange	X	X
La Habra	Orange	X	X
Santa Ana	Orange	X	
Sacramento	Sacramento	X	X
San Diego	San Diego	X	
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	X	
San Buena Ventura	Ventura	X	X
Calexico	Imperial		X
Oxnard	Ventura		X
Napa	Napa		X
Woodland	Yolo		X
Totals		10	11

See Appendix E for additional details on individual grant awards.

In order to examine the outcomes of these funded projects, information was compiled from progress reports over a four-year period. Tables 2.1 through 2.5 display the reported activities of the 10 multi-component projects in the 1998-2001 three-year cycle. Information on the first year of the current grant cycle is presented separately, and is not comparable to the information displayed in the tables because of significant differences in the projects funded, the organizational structure of the program, and the stage of development of the projects.

The review of the progress reports also revealed significant accomplishments for all of the other objectives for all five components, which are not presented here for the sake of brevity.

Table 2.1: Outcomes of the Law Enforcement Component

Measurements	98-99	99-00	00-01	Total
Funds Allocated	\$1,717,863	\$1,518,205	\$1,508,205	\$4,744,273
Individuals identified as gang members	14,392	20,567	25,595	60,554
Crimes investigated by the special GVS unit	1,772	1,973	1,751	5,496
Gang members arrested	3,037	3,456	2,846	9,339

During the three-year cycle of 1998-2001, the law enforcement component received an average of \$1,581,424 per year. The average cost, in grant funds, of all activities leading to the arrest of a single gang offender was \$508.00. There was an average of 259 arrests per month over the 36-month period. An average of 1,682 gang members were identified per month by specialized gang officers funded under this program. Information on those identified gang members was entered into the CALGANG database for use by all law enforcement agencies in the conduct of gang-related criminal investigations.

During the first year of the current grant cycle of 2001-2004, the law enforcement component received \$1,203,639. There were 15,383 individuals identified as gang members, 1,893 crimes investigated by specialized officers and 1,961 gang members arrested. During this first year, the average cost, in grant funds, of all activities leading to the arrest of a single gang offender was \$613.00.

The review of the progress reports also revealed significant accomplishments for all of the other objectives for the law enforcement component, which are not presented here for the sake of brevity.

Table 2.2: Outcomes of the Prosecution Component

Measurements	98-99	99-00	00-01	Total
Funds Allocated	\$1,140,332	\$1,014,458	\$996,675	\$3,151,465
Gang defendants prosecuted	976	857	1,081	2,914
Program gang defendants in continuous custody through case completion	618	508	440	1,566
Defendants prosecuted using vertical prosecution for all stages	569	372	487	1,428
Defendants with cases completed by plea to the most serious charge	362	330	334	1,026
Defendants with cases completed by trial	119	103	97	319
Defendants convicted of the most serious charge received the most severe sentence for that charge	349	115	231	695
Gang defendants convicted on any charge	574	527	607	1,708
Defendants sent to jail/youth camps	375	317	391	1,083
Witnesses provided protection services	105	57	50	212

During the three-year cycle of 1998-2001, the prosecution component received an average of \$1,050,488 per year. An average of 971 gang members were prosecuted per year, and an average of 569 were convicted. An average of 361 gang defendants were sentenced to incarceration per year. Of the total, 59% of the gang defendants prosecuted were convicted, and 63% of those convicted were sentenced to incarceration. The average cost of a prosecution, in grant funds, was \$1,081.00 per defendant.

It should be noted that it is not appropriate to compare this data to the data reported by the law enforcement component. This is because arrests made by the law enforcement component may be prosecuted by prosecutors other than those assigned to the specialized prosecution units. Also, the specialized prosecution units may prosecute gang defendants arrested by a law enforcement officer that are not funded under the law enforcement component. Therefore, these two sets of data are not comparable.

During the first year of the current cycle of 2001-2004, the prosecution component was allocated \$1,275,364. During this year, the prosecution component prosecuted 776 gang defendants; maintained 224 defendants in continuous custody through case completion; and convicted 157 defendants of the most serious charge with the most serious sentence for that charge. The conviction rate for this year of operation is not calculated because many of the defendants prosecuted during this reporting period were still pending trial completion at the end of the reporting period. The average cost of prosecuting a gang member was \$1,644. It is expected that the rate of prosecutions will increase, and the average cost of prosecutions will correspondingly decrease, as the new projects establish and train new specialized prosecutors.

Table 2.3: Outcomes of the Probation Component

Measurements	98-99	99-00	00-01	Total
Funds Allocated	\$889,359	\$770,740	\$771,683	\$2,431,782
Gang Probationers receiving intensive supervision	1,388	870	610	2,868
Each probation officer and probationer in the Gang Violence Suppression unit met on average per fiscal year	36	60	29	42

During the three-year cycle of 1998-2001, the probation department received an average of \$810,594 per year. During that time, an average of 956 gang members received intensive supervision per year at an average rate, in grant funds, of \$848.00 per probationer.

During the first year of the current cycle of 2001-2004, the probation component received \$936,537. A total of 918 gang members on probation received intensive supervision. Of those, 495 probationers (54%) were returned to the court for probation violations, and 33 of those were incarcerated in state prison or the California Youth Authority (CYA).

Table 2.4: Outcomes of the Prevention Component

Measurements	98-99	99-00	00-01	Total
Funds Allocated	\$1,009,494	\$1,935,481	\$951,610	\$3,896,585
Youths received conflict resolution training	1,335	1,415	1,225	3,975
Youths received counseling	1,196	1,528	1,092	3,816
Youths mentors selected and placed with high-risk youth	320	237	217	774
Gang members participated in school/community services activities	881	1,379	1,775	4,035
School members and parents trained in gang awareness	2,833	1,630	1,471	5,934

During the three-year funding cycle of 1998-2001, the prevention component received an average of \$1,298,862 per year. An average of 2,597 at risk youth received individual counseling and/or conflict resolution training per year. An average of 1,978 parents and school personnel received gang awareness training per year. Because of the diversity of activities under the prevention component, it is not possible to assign average per unit costs to any single activity.

During the first year of the current cycle of 2001-2004, the prevention component received \$1,030,758. A total of 1,235 at risk youth received individual counseling; and 1,034 families received counseling. In addition, 2,931 parents and school personnel received gang awareness training.

Table 2.5: Outcomes of the Education Component

Measurements	98-99	99-00	00-01	Total
Funds Allocated	\$824,554	\$781,361	\$775,045	\$2,380,960
Staff members trained in gang/drug identification	1,980	1,986	1,901	5,867
Parents given drug/gang information	30,987	29,945	28,883	89,815
Gang/drug-related incidents reported to law enforcement	570	585	1,121	2,276
Students enrolled in the curriculum	33,915	29,581	76,854	140,350
Students received follow-up services after completing prevention curriculum	5,222	659	799	6,680
Students referred for discipline for gang/drug-related behavior	1,535	1,751	2,243	5,529

The Supplemental Budget Language mandating this evaluation specifically requires the evaluation to report on the change in gang-related crimes in schools that receive these funds. As previously mentioned, crimes are not reported to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center with respect to their relationship to gang activity, much less the subset of gang-related crimes in schools. This data element is not a reporting requirement established by the GVS Program and was not collected during the four years reviewed by this evaluation. Furthermore, the six months allowed by the Legislature for this evaluation was not sufficient to conduct a longitudinal study on the changing nature of gang-related crimes in schools. However, the information reviewed during this evaluation reveals significant accomplishments within the education component.

During the three-year funding cycle of 1998-2001, the education component received an average of \$793,653. An average of 46,783 students per year were enrolled in the gang prevention curriculum, and an average of 2,227 of those students received follow-up services. An average of 759 gang/drug incidents per year were reported to law enforcement, and an average of 1,843 students per year were referred for discipline related to gang/drug related behavior. An average of 1,956 school personnel received training in gang/drug identification per year, and an average of 29,938 parents per year were provided with gang/drug information. Because of the diversity of activities conducted under the education component, it is not possible to assign per unit costs to any single activity.

During the first year of the current cycle of 2001-2004, the education component received \$900,702. A total of 1,863 students were involved in a role model program; 1,790 referrals were forwarded to law enforcement and 967 referrals were made to community based organizations. There were 2,239 staff trained in gang/drug identification and 2,406 community representatives completed gang awareness training.

C. Review of the Single Component Projects:

On July 1, 1999, a new three-year funding cycle was begun for the single component model, ending on June 30, 2002. Table 3 displays the nine single-component projects funded by the GVS Program during this three-year period.

Table 3: The 9 Single-Component Projects Funded July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2002

Grantee	City	County	Grant No.
Boys & Girls Club	Westminster	Orange	GV99011599
East Bay Asian Youth	Oakland	Alameda	GS99011597
Community of Self Determination	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	GS99011677
Hathaway Children & Family	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	GS99011678
International Institute of East Bay	Richmond	Contra Costa	GS99011555
North County Lifeline	San Diego	San Diego	GS99011679
Richstone Family Services	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	GS99011527
Robert F. Kennedy	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	GS99011680
Students in Business	Hayward	Alameda	GS99011620

In order to examine the outcomes of these funded projects, information was compiled from progress reports over a three-year period. Table 4 displays the reported activities of the 9 single-component projects in the 1999-2002 three-year cycle.

Table 4: Outcomes of the Single Component Projects

Measurements	99-00	00-01	01-02	Total
Funds Allocated	\$890,655	\$899,900	\$799,900	\$2,590,455
Youths received individual counseling	653	696	852	2,201
Youths received group counseling	512	1,141	692	2,345
Youths participated in conflict resolution training	682	1,038	3,357	5,077
Youths provided adult mentors	350	331	304	985
Youths participated in vocational training	451	375	15	841

During the three-year funding cycle, the single component projects received an average of \$863,485 per year. An average of 734 at risk youth received individual counseling and an average of 782 at risk youth per year received group counseling. In addition, an average of 1,692 at risk youth per year received conflict resolution training. Because of the diversity of activities under the single component model, it is not possible to assign average per unit costs to any single activity.

D. Review of the CALGANG System:

The CALGANG® Database Project has been funded under the Office of Criminal Justice Planning since 1997. It had been designed based on the Gang Reporting, Evaluation And Tracking (GREAT) system developed with the use of OCJP funds by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 1987. In 1989, the CCCJ State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs observed that the GREAT system was "a highly effective tool in monitoring and investigating gang activities and removing gang members from the streets." (CCCJ, 1989. p. 58). The task force recommended that OCJP "Establish a computer-based information system for compiling and organizing municipal, county and statewide gang data, including gang-related narcotics trafficking intelligence." The task force further observed that "The expansion of gangs and their importation of drugs throughout the state make it even more critical to design and develop a statewide gang information network and clearinghouse. The statewide system should provide local law enforcement officials with gang analysis files. This system would greatly improve communication, cooperation and coordination among all criminal justice entities throughout the state." (CCCJ, 1989, p. 58). The CALGANG® system was put into initial operation on December 31, 1997 and was fully deployed and operational on April 1, 1998.

The CALGANG® Database Project is funded in support of a consortium of local law enforcement agencies with the California Department of Justice (DOJ) serving as the system administrator. Twelve regional nodes and the central node at DOJ comprise the statewide database. Node agencies include: San Diego Police Department, San Bernardino Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Orange County District Attorney's Office, Kern County Sheriff's Department, Santa Barbara Police Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Department, Fresno Sheriff's Department, San Jose Police Department, Sonoma County Sheriff's Department, California Youth Authority, and California Department of Corrections. Numerous police and sheriff's departments within each regional node have been trained on the CALGANG system and are designated end users of the gang intelligence database. These agencies are coordinated through the CALGANG Node Advisory Committee (CGNAC), which serves as an advisory body to DOJ on the administration of the system. Policy direction for the system is provided by the CALGANG Executive Board, made up of law enforcement executives from throughout the state.

The CALGANG Database Project has received an annual allocation of approximately \$300,000 since its inception in 1997. Funds allocated for this project provide for the continued operation of a reliable and secure statewide gang intelligence database system, assist with the identification and tracking of criminal street gangs, and supports the central and regional nodes throughout California. In this fashion, the GVS Program is able to provide support beyond the eleven agencies funded under the law enforcement component of the GVS Program to law enforcement agencies throughout California. In addition, the model established by CALGANG is currently being implemented by several states other than California under the name of GangNet.

CALGANG System recorded data for FY 2001/2002 include:

- 486 California participant agencies;
- 5,401 law enforcement system users;
- 5,018 distinct identified gangs;
- 180,219 identified active gang members;
- 108,651 gang vehicles; and
- 773,124 gang related locations.

In an attempt to determine the effectiveness of the CALGANG system, a brief survey was developed to measure the perceptions of the users of the system, (see Appendix F). This survey was pre-tested with the CGNAC and the CALGANG Executive Board. Table 5 displays the survey results of these two groups.

Table 5: Results of CALGANG Pre-Test Survey

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Unknown
1. The CALGANG System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on individual gang members and their activities.	28	4	0	0	0
2. The CALGANG System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on criminal street gangs and their activities.	24	7	0	0	1
3. The CALGANG System provides an effective tool in identifying suspects of gang related crimes.	28	4	0	0	0
4 The CALGANG System is an effective tool for sharing information on gangs and gang members between jurisdictions.	32	0	0	0	0

There were 32 respondents to this pre-test survey. The primary relationship with the CALGANG System of the respondents in this pre-test is best described as follows:

Agency/Department Executive	11
CALGANG Node Administrator	12
Gang Unit Supervisor	4
Gang Investigator	
Gang/Crime Analyst	1
Administrative Support Personnel	2
Other	2
Total Respondents	32

Of the 32 respondents, an average of 32 (100%) agreed that the CALGANG system is an effective tool for tracking information on gangs and gang members, sharing that information between jurisdictions, and identifying suspects of gang related crimes. Of those, an average of 28 (88%) strongly agreed that the CALGANG system is an effective tool for those purposes.

It is recognized that the members of the CGNAC and the CALGANG Executive Board may be predisposed to favor the CALGANG system because of their close involvement with its operation. However, it is also recognized that the members of these two groups are the most knowledgeable in the state concerning gang information systems and the needs of local law enforcement agencies.

In order to obtain a more comprehensive assessment of the perceptions of the individuals using the CALGANG system, the survey was distributed by email to approximately 2,500 end users. Table 6 displays the results of this survey.

Table 6: Results of CALGANG E-mail Survey

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Unknown	Totals
1. The CALGANG System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on individual gang members and their activities.	318	111	2	0	6	437
2. The CALGANG System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on criminal street gangs and their activities.	304	117	8	1	7	437
3. The CALGANG System provides an effective tool in identifying suspects of gang related crimes.	281	130	7	1	18	437
4 The CALGANG System is an effective tool for sharing information on gangs and gang members between jurisdictions.	312	103	3	2	17	437

There were 437 respondents to this survey. The primary relationship of these respondents with the CALGANG System is best described as follows:

Agency/Department Executive	5
CALGANG Node Administrator	5
Gang Unit Supervisor	24
Gang Investigator	155
Gang/Crime Analyst	30
Administrative Support Personnel	45
Other	173
Total Respondents	437

Of the 437 respondents, an average of 419 (96%) agreed that the CALGANG system is an effective tool for tracking information on gangs and gang members, sharing that information between jurisdictions, and identifying suspects of gang related crimes. An average of approximately 1% of the respondents disagreed with those statements, and an average of approximately 3% selected unknown.

E. Review of Funding Selection Method:

The supplemental budget language mandating this evaluation requires it to “demonstrate that funds were awarded to the communities that could benefit the most from this program.” It should be noted that there is no objective method of making this determination.

There is no system to collect information statewide to assess the extent or intensity of the gang problem within California. The central agency responsible for collection and analysis of crime data in California is the Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJCS) within the state Department of Justice. But, with one exception, CJCS does not collect or categorize gang related crime. The exception is the crime of homicide, which is tracked with respect to contributing variables, one of which is “gang related” homicides. However, contact with CJCS has revealed that a homicide is only identified as having a “gang related” contributing variable if the narrative of the initial police report includes information indicating a gang relationship prior to the completion of an investigation. As a result, it is possible that the number of gang related homicides reported to CJCS is under-reported. For 2001, 25 counties reported a total of 647 gang related homicides (see Appendix G).

In the absence of any reliable method of accurately measuring the extent or intensity of gang activity in California, OCJP has traditionally used a competitive application process to identify the jurisdictions that receive funding under the GVS program. The competitive application process uses a Request-for Proposals (RFP) to solicit proposals from local communities. The RFP requires applicants to submit proposals that thoroughly provide information detailing the composition and activities of gangs in the target area, the number of gangs; the number of identified gang members; and a statistical breakdown of the number and type of arrests made on gang members in the target area. The RFP also requires the applicant to describe the ethnic and cultural makeup of the population within the target area; to describe the current efforts directed at the problem; to thoroughly justify the need for funding under the GVS Program; and to cite sources for all data contained in

the problem statement. This information is rated subjectively by a team of three raters, who independently assess whether each proposal presents an adequate, persuasive or compelling argument supporting the funding of the project, (see Rating Sheet in Appendix H).

The assessments of the raters are quantified in numerical scores, which are then averaged and ranked in comparison with all proposals rated, and are presented in ranked order to the OCJP Executive Director as recommendations for funding.

This RFP method was used to select projects for the three-year funding cycle commencing in FY 2000/2001. During that process, OCJP received and rated twenty-three proposals. Since there was only \$5,347,000, available, there were only sufficient funds to select eleven multi-component projects for funding, at an average rate of approximately \$500,000 per multi-component project. Twelve proposals were not selected for funding. A list of the applicants is provided in Appendix I.

Because there is no centralized reliable source of data on the extent or intensity of the gang problem in California, it is impossible to assess whether or not the funding method used by OCJP actually resulted in the funding of the communities that could benefit the most from this program. Furthermore, the determination of which communities can benefit the most from the program transcends a single assessment of gang problems, even if such an assessment were possible. In addition, it should be noted that Section 13826.15(c) of the California Penal Code requires OCJP to “consider the unique needs of, and circumstances of jurisdictions in, rural and suburban counties when awarding new grant funds.” The funding selection method used by OCJP is in compliance with this legislative mandate.

F. Review of Expenditures:

One of the evaluation criteria specified by the Legislative Analysts Office (LAO) for all OCJP evaluations is whether funds expended were done so efficiently and obtained the best value. To answer this question, a review was made of the expenditure of the funds and the distribution of grant funds by component. In addition, a review of the budgets of the funded projects was conducted over the four-year period.

One measurement of success in the implementation of the program is the degree to which projects used the funds allocated. Because funds are allocated to projects on a reimbursement basis, there are sometimes funds left unexpended by the grantees due to problems experienced in filling positions, purchasing equipment, or conducting planned operations. This is particularly true if the grantee experienced problems that delayed the implementation of the project. In those cases where a grantee failed to use all of the funds allocated for the project, the remaining funds reverted back to the fund source. Over the four-year period reviewed, the GVS Program used over 95% of the funds allocated for the prevention, intervention and suppression of gang activities. Less than 5% of all funds allocated over the four-year period reverted back to the fund source.

The review of the distribution of grant funds by component over the four-year period revealed the following information:

- The law enforcement component received 27% of the funds;
- The prosecution component received 20% of the funds;
- The probation component received 15% of the funds;
- The prevention component received 23% of the funds; and
- The education component received 15% of the funds.

It should be noted that the distribution of funds between components is decided by the local coordinating committees of the multi-component projects, and is not determined by OCJP.

The review of the grant budgets of the funded projects over the four-year period revealed the following information:

- Approximately 67% of all funds in all components were spent on personnel costs;
- Approximately 30% of all funds in all components were spent on operating expenses; and
- Approximately 3% of all funds in all components were spent on equipment.

III. FINDINGS:

A. Were the grant objectives achieved?

During the four-year period reviewed, all five components of the GVS Program achieved their objectives. The outcomes reported for those objectives reflect significant accomplishments.

- The law enforcement component identified 75,937 gang members, investigated 7,389 gang-related crimes, and arrested 11,300 gang members.
- The prosecution component prosecuted 3,690 gang members for gang related crimes and convicted over 1,865 gang members, (51%).
- The probation component provided intensive supervision to 3,786 gang members on probation.
- The prevention component provided counseling to 5,051 at risk youth, and provided gang awareness training to 8,865 parents and school personnel.
- The education component enrolled 142,213 students in specialized anti-gang programs, provided follow-up services to 7,647 at risk youth, and referred 7,319 students for disciplinary action or criminal investigation for gang/drug related behavior.

In addition, the CALGANG database currently tracks information on 5,018 separate gangs and 180,219 identified gang members, and shares that information with over 486 law enforcement agencies and over 5,401 system users.

B. Did the Program Elements Work?

The six months allowed by the legislature for this evaluation is not sufficient to conduct an evaluation that can adequately measure the impacts of the GVS Program. However, this evaluation has revealed substantial information indicative of the success of the program.

The five components of the GVS Program successfully implemented strategies and methods that have been proven to be effective by national research. In addition, many of the projects funded by the GVS Program have been proven to be effective by individual evaluations. The five components of the program worked in close coordination within local communities to provide comprehensive efforts focused on the target areas within those communities that have the most severe problems related to gang violence. Furthermore, OCJP has implemented several of the recommendations of the State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs conducted by the California Council on Criminal Justice, and has complied with the statutory mandate that OCJP “consider the unique needs of, and circumstances of jurisdictions in, rural and suburban counties when awarding new grant funds.”

In addition, a survey of end users of the CALGANG system resulted in 469 respondents, of which 96% believed that the CALGANG system is an effective tool in tracking gangs and gang members, sharing information between jurisdictions, and identifying suspects of gang related crimes.

However, during the four-year period reviewed by this evaluation, a determination was made by OCJP that the single component model of the GVS Program was not an effective method of addressing gang problems in local communities. This is because the single component model does not comprehensively address the gang problem in local communities. For this reason, funding for the single component model was discontinued at the end of the 2001/2002 state fiscal year, so that those funds could be redirected to the multi-component model. This resulted in the funding of one additional multi-component project.

C. Were the funds spent efficiently?

During the four-year period reviewed, the projects funded under the GVS Program used over 95% of the funds allocated for anti-gang activities, leaving less than five percent of the funds unexpended. Approximately 67% of the funds were spent on personnel costs, approximately 30% of the funds were spent on operating expenses, and approximately 3% of the funds were spent on equipment.

In addition, a review of activities in comparison with funds allocated revealed the following average per unit expenditures.

- The average cost of all law enforcement activities leading to the arrest of a gang member was approximately \$526.00 per arrest.
- The average cost of all activities involved in the prosecution of a gang member was approximately \$1,200.00 per gang defendant prosecuted.
- The average cost of all activities involved in the intensive supervision of a gang member on probation was approximately \$890.00 per probationer.
- It was not possible to identify average per unit costs for activities provided by the prevention or education components because of the diverse nature of activities under those components.

It should be noted that these average per unit costs only reflect the cost to grant funds and do not include any additional support provided by the local agencies apart from grant funds.

D. Was the intended problem addressed?

As demonstrated previously, the eleven multi-component projects of the GVS Program are comprehensively addressing the problem of gang violence in their communities. However, there are only eleven multi-component projects in the state.

The full extent and intensity of the gang problem in California is not known because there is no centralized database of information that measures the extent or intensity of the gang problem in California. The CALGANG system currently tracks information on 5,018 separate gangs and 180,219 identified gang members for investigative purposes. Information on these gangs and gang members is not made available to the public by jurisdiction because doing so would jeopardize the use of the system as an investigative tool. The Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the Department of Justice does not collect information on gang related crimes, with the exception of a “gang related” contributing variable linked with homicide reports.

However, national surveys conducted by the National Youth Gang Center between 1996 and 2000 have revealed that all cities responding with a population of 250,000 or more had persistent gang activity over the four year period (Egley Jr., 2002). This research finding tends to support a correlation between gang activity and population density. There are 13 cities in California with populations in excess of 250,000, (see Appendix J). Although the national youth gang surveys do not publish survey results by city, or even by state, the survey results indicate that it is reasonable to assume that gang activity is persistent in these thirteen cities. Only two of those cities are currently receiving funds under the GVS Program. But, at least five of the currently non-funded cities have received funding through the GVS Program in the past.

E. What lessons were learned for other agencies?

Several lessons have been learned through the conduct of this evaluation that will be useful to other agencies initiating anti-gang efforts.

- Agencies initiating efforts to address gang problems in their communities should establish broad-based multi-disciplinary collaborative teams involving representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, probation, community organizations and schools. A great deal of literature is available to assist in these efforts, and is freely available via the Internet through the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC) at <http://www.iir.com/nygc>.
- Counties should conduct enhanced enforcement efforts on hardcore gang members, using the California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (PC 186.2) as a guide and tool.
- Law enforcement agencies should use the CALGANG system as a means of tracking gangs and gang members, identifying suspects of gang-related crimes, and sharing information between jurisdictions. Additional information on CALGANG can be found at www.govtech.net/publications/gt/1998/jan/jandt.phtml.
- Schools should engage in school safety planning and community mobilization, and should utilize the resources available through the California Department of Education *Safe Schools: A Planning Guide for Action*. In addition, schools should consider using the G.R.E.A.T. gang education program available through the federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) at www.atf.treas.gov/great/index.htm. Additional information on addressing school violence can be found through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) at <http://eric-web.tc.columbia.edu/digest/dig115.asp>.

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APPENDICES

**Supplemental Report
Of the 2002 Budget Act
2002-03 Fiscal Year**

CONTAINING STATEMENTS OF INTENT
OR REQUESTS FOR STUDIES
ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Item 8100-001-0001 – Office of Criminal Justice Planning

1. ***Evaluation of Gang Violence Suppression.*** The Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) shall report to the fiscal committees of both houses of the Legislature by January 1, 2003 on the steps OCJP has taken to ensure that the data submitted by grantees are accurate and that source documentation is available. By March 15, 2003, OCJP shall submit a comprehensive program evaluation to the fiscal committees of both houses. This report shall assess the effectiveness of the Gang Violence Suppression program using program outcomes as performance measures. This report will include, at a minimum, information on conviction rates in counties that received funds for prosecutions, the change in gang-related crimes in schools that receive these funds, and demonstrate that funds were awarded to the communities that could benefit the most from this program.
2. ***Redirection and Reversion of Funds.*** Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the OCJP shall report to the fiscal committees of both houses of the Legislature quarterly on all funds regardless of source that are being redirected or are in danger of reversion.

PENAL CODE

SECTION 13826-13826.7

13826. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) That violent activity by gangs is a serious and growing problem in the State of California.

(b) There is an increasing percentage of school age pupils involved in gang activity.

(c) There are many schools that serve a disproportionate number of youth involved in gang activity which are unable to effectively implement programs designed to prevent youth from becoming involved in gang activity. There is no statewide funded educational program developed for this purpose.

(d) There is evidence that gang involvement among youth begins at an early age.

(e) There is evidence that the parents of gang members lack appropriate parenting skills.

(f) There is evidence that drug activity is increasing among youth involved in gang activity.

(g) There is evidence that gang members have no contact with positive role models.

(h) There is evidence that most gang members lack basic educational skills.

In enacting this chapter, the Legislature intends to support increased efforts by district attorneys' offices to prosecute the perpetrators of gang violence, support increased efforts by local law enforcement agencies to identify, investigate, and apprehend perpetrators of gang violence, support increased efforts by county probation departments to intensively supervise gang members who are on court-ordered probation, support gang violence prevention and intervention efforts by school districts and county offices of education, and support gang violence suppression efforts by community-based organizations.

13826.1. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Gang Violence Suppression Program, a program of financial and technical assistance for district attorneys' offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations which are primarily engaged in the suppression of gang violence. All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the executive director of the office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes.

(b) The executive director is authorized to allocate and award funds to cities, counties, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations in which gang violence suppression programs are established in substantial compliance with the policies and criteria set forth in this chapter.

(c) The allocation and award of funds shall be made on the application of the district attorney, chief law enforcement officer, or chief probation officer of the applicant unit of government and approved by the legislative body, on the application of school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, or on the application of the chief executive of a community-based organization. All programs funded pursuant to this chapter shall work cooperatively to ensure the highest quality provision of services and to reduce unnecessary duplication. Funds disbursed under this chapter shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Gang Violence Suppression Program, be made available to support the activities set forth in this chapter. Funds awarded under this program as local assistance grants shall not be subject to review as specified in Section 10295 of the Public Contract Code.

(d) The executive director shall prepare and issue written program and administrative guidelines and procedures for the Gang Violence Suppression Program, consistent with this chapter. These guidelines shall set forth the terms and conditions upon which the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is prepared to offer grants of funds pursuant to statutory authority. The guidelines do not constitute rules, regulations, orders, or standards of general application.

(e) Annually, commencing November 1, 1984, the executive director shall prepare a report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the statewide program and the results obtained by district attorneys' offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations receiving funds under this chapter and under comparable federally financed awards.

(f) Criteria for selection of district attorneys' offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations to receive gang violence suppression funding shall be developed in consultation with the Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee whose members shall be appointed by the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, unless otherwise designated.

(g) The Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee shall be composed of five district attorneys; two chief probation officers; two representatives of community-based organizations; three attorneys primarily engaged in the practice of juvenile criminal defense; three law enforcement officials with expertise in gang-related investigations; one member from the California Youth Authority Gang Task Force nominated by the Director of the California Youth Authority; one member of the Department of Corrections Law Enforcement Liaison Unit nominated by the Director of the Department of Corrections; one member from the Department of Justice nominated by the Attorney General; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his or her designee; one member of the California School Boards Association; and one representative of a school program specializing in the education of the target population identified in this chapter.

Five members of the Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee appointed by the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall be from rural or predominately suburban counties and shall be designated by the Executive Director as comprising the Rural Gang Task Force Subcommittee.

The Rural Gang Task Force Subcommittee, in coordination with the Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, shall review the Gang Violence Suppression Program participation requirements and recommend changes in the requirements which recognize the unique conditions and constraints that exist in small rural jurisdictions and enhance the ability of small rural jurisdictions to participate in the Gang Violence Suppression Program.

(h) The Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall designate a staff member in the Gang Violence Suppression Program to act as the Rural Gang Prevention Coordinator and to provide technical assistance and outreach to rural jurisdictions with emerging gang activities. It is the intent of the Legislature that compliance with this subdivision not necessitate an additional staff person.

(i) This section shall be operative January 1, 1994.

13826.11. (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

(1) There is a greater threat to public safety resulting from gang- and drug-related activity in and near California's inner cities.

(2) Young people, especially at-risk youth, are more vulnerable to gang- and drug-related activity during the potentially unsupervised hours between the end of school and the time their parents or guardians return home from work.

(3) Without local prevention and treatment efforts, hard drugs will continue to threaten and destroy families and communities in and near the inner cities. Drug-related violence may then escalate dramatically in every community, and thereby burden the criminal justice system to the point that it cannot function effectively.

(4) Los Angeles currently leads the nation in the number of gang members and gang sites, the consumption of drugs, the amount of drugs confiscated, drug-related violent crimes, and has the greatest number of young people between 6 and 18 years of age who are "at risk."

(5) It is the intent of the Legislature that a pilot program, the "After School Alternative Program" (ASAP), be established and implemented within a specified Los Angeles community. This community program would utilize the public schools, businesses, and community facilities to provide supportive programs and activities to young people during the time between the end of school and the return home of their parents or guardians (from approximately 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.).

13826.15. (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the implementation of the Gang Violence Suppression Program, as provided in this chapter, has made a positive impact in the battle against crimes committed by gang members in California.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the program, when it was originally created in 1981, provided financial and technical assistance only for district attorneys' offices. Since that time, however, the provisions of the program have been amended by the Legislature to enable additional public entities and community-based organizations to participate in the program. In this respect, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, pursuant to Section 13826.1, administers funding for the program by awarding grants to worthy applicants. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in setting forth guidelines for this funding.

(b) The Office of Criminal Justice Planning may give priority to applicants for new grant awards, as follows:

(1) First priority may be given to applicants representing unfunded single components, as specified in Sections 13826.2, 13826.4, 13826.5, 13826.6, and 13826.65, in those counties that receive Gang Violence Suppression Program funding for some, but not all, of the program's components. The purpose of establishing this priority is to provide funding for a full complement of the five Gang Violence Suppression Program components in those counties that have less than all five components established.

(2) Second priority may be given to those applicants that propose a multiagency, or multijurisdictional single component project, whereby more than one agency would be funded as a joint project under the single components specified in Sections 13826.2, 13826.4, 13826.5, 13826.6, and 13826.65, and the funding would be provided through a single grant award.

(3) Third priority may be given to applicants that propose multijurisdictional multicomponent projects, whereby all five Gang Violence Suppression Program components, as specified in Sections 13826.2, 13826.4, 13826.5, 13826.6, and 13826.65, would be funded in a county that does not currently receive Gang Violence Suppression Program funds.

(4) Fourth priority may be given to those single agency single component applicants, in counties wherein the program component is not currently funded.

(c) The Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall consider the unique needs of, and circumstances of jurisdiction in, rural and suburban counties when awarding new grant funds.

13826.2. Gang violence prosecution units receiving funds under this chapter shall concentrate enhanced prosecution efforts and resources upon cases identified under criteria set forth in Section 13826.3. Enhanced prosecution efforts shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) "Vertical" prosecutorial representation, whereby the prosecutor who makes the initial filing or appearance in a gang-related case will perform all subsequent court appearances on that particular case through its conclusion, including the sentencing phase.

(b) Assignment of highly qualified investigators and prosecutors to gang-related cases.

(c) Significant reduction of caseloads for investigators and prosecutors assigned to gang-related cases.

(d) Measures taken in coordination with law enforcement agencies to protect cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution at the hands of gang members or associates.

13826.3. (a) An individual shall be subject to gang violence prosecution efforts who is under arrest for the commission or the attempted commission of any gang-related violent crime where the individual is (1) a known member of a gang, and (2) has exhibited a prior criminal background.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, gang-related means that the suspect or victim of the crime is a known member of a gang.

(c) For purposes of this chapter, gang violence prosecution includes both criminal prosecutions and proceedings in Juvenile Court in which a petition is filed pursuant to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

13826.4. Law enforcement agencies receiving funds under this chapter shall concentrate enhanced law enforcement efforts and resources upon cases identified under criteria set forth in Section 13826.3. Enhanced law enforcement criteria efforts shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The formation of a specialized gang violence unit whose staff shall be composed of the most highly qualified and trained personnel.

(b) The efforts of the gang violence unit shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Increased efforts to apprehend, prosecute, and convict violent "hard core" target gang members.

(2) Increasing the clearance rate of reported crimes which are targeted as gang related.

(3) Establishing more positive relations with, and encouraging the support of local citizens, community-based organizations, business representatives, and other criminal agencies.

(4) Aiding and assisting other criminal justice and governmental agencies in protecting cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution at the hands of gang members and their associates.

(c) Law enforcement agencies receiving funds under this program shall maintain a crime analysis capability which provides the following type of information:

(1) Identification of active gang members who have exhibited a prior criminal background.

(2) Identification of evolving or existing crime patterns that are gang related.

(3) Providing investigative leads.

(4) Maintaining statistical information pertaining to gang related criminal activity.

13826.5. County probation departments receiving funding under this chapter shall strictly enforce court-ordered conditions of probation for gang members.

(a) County probation departments supported under the Gang Violence Suppression Program shall implement the following activities:

(1) A Gang Violence Intensive Supervision Unit dealing with gang members shall be established.

(2) Criteria used to determine which probationer shall be assigned to the Gang Violence Intensive Supervision Unit shall be approved by the district attorney having a Gang Violence Prosecution Unit described in Section 13826.2.

(3) Probationers whose cases are assigned to the intensive supervision unit shall be informed of what types of behavior are prescribed or forbidden. The notice shall be provided in both oral and written form.

(4) Probationers whose cases are assigned to the intensive supervision unit shall be informed, in writing, that all court-ordered conditions of probation will be strictly enforced.

(5) Deputy probation officers in the intensive supervision unit shall have reduced probationer caseloads and shall coordinate their supervision efforts with law enforcement and prosecution personnel. The coordination shall include informing law enforcement and prosecution personnel of the conditions set for probationers and of the strict enforcement procedures to be implemented.

(6) Deputy probation officers in the intensive supervision unit shall coordinate with the district attorney in ensuring that court-ordered conditions of probation are consistently enforced.

(7) Intensive supervision unit deputy probation officers shall coordinate, whenever feasible, with community-based organizations in seeking to ensure that probationers adhere to their court-ordered conditions.

(b) County probation departments may implement the California TEAM (Together Each Achieves More) Sports Camp Program, as described in Article 23.5 (commencing with Section 875) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

13826.6. For purposes of this chapter, a "community-based" organization is defined as a nonprofit operation established to serve gang members, their families, schools, and the community with programs of community supervision and service that maintain community participation in the planning, operation, and evaluation of their programs.

"Community-based" organization also includes public park and recreation agencies, public libraries, and public community services departments that provide gang suppression activities, either alone or in cooperation with other public agencies or other community-based organizations.

(a) Unless funded pursuant to subdivision (c), community-based organizations supported under the Gang Violence Suppression Program shall implement the following activities:

(1) Providing information to law enforcement agencies concerning gang related activities in the community.

(2) Providing information to school administrators and staff concerning gang related activities in the community.

(3) Providing conflict resolution by means of intervention or mediation to prevent and limit gang crisis situations.

(4) Increasing witness cooperation through coordination with local law enforcement and prosecutors and by education of the community about the roles of these government agencies and the availability of witness protection services.

(b) Community-based organizations funded pursuant to subdivision (a) shall also implement at least one of the following activities:

(1) Maintaining a 24-hour public telephone message center for the receipt of information and to assist individuals seeking services from the organization.

(2) Maintaining a "rumor control" public telephone service to provide accurate and reliable information to concerned citizens.

(3) Providing technical assistance and training concerning gang related activities to school staff members, law enforcement personnel, and community members including parental groups. This training and assistance shall include coverage of how to prevent and minimize intergang confrontations.

(4) Providing recreational activities for gang members or potential gang members.

(5) Providing job training and placement services for youth.

(6) Referring gang members, as needed, to appropriate agencies for the treatment of health, psychological, and drug-related problems.

(7) Administration of the Urban Corps Program pursuant to Section 13826.62.

(8) Mobilizing the community to share joint responsibility with local criminal justice personnel to prevent and suppress gang violence.

(c) Community-based organizations funded under the Gang Violence Suppression Program for specialized school prevention and intervention activities shall only be required to implement activities in the schools which are designed to discourage students from joining gangs and which offer or encourage students to participate in alternative programs.

(d) Community-based organizations funded pursuant to the Gang Violence Suppression Program as of January 1, 1997, shall receive preference over public agencies in any future funding awards.

13826.62. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Urban Corps Program. The Urban Corps Program is established as an optional activity under Section 13826.6. Community-based organizations receiving grants to participate in the Urban Corps Program shall implement the following activities:

(1) Identification of publicly and privately administered programs in the county dealing with the suppression or prevention of criminal gang activities, or both.

(2) Maintenance of a listing of programs within the county identified as dealing with the suppression or prevention of criminal gang activities, or both.

(3) Surveying gang suppression and prevention organizations for the types of services and activities each is engaged in, and identifying needs among these organizations for resources to provide services and fulfill their activities.

(4) Recruitment of volunteers, identification of their skills, abilities and interests, and matching volunteers with the resources

needs of gang prevention and suppression organizations.

(5) Establishment of an urban respite program for the purpose of preventing self-destructive activities and diverting (A) identified youth gang members, and (B) youths who are at risk of becoming gang members, for the purposes of reducing or eliminating incentives for those youths to participate in gang-related crime activities.

(b) The Urban Corps Program shall operate within the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for two years following the establishment of a contract with a community-based organization to administer the program.

(c) This section shall be implemented to the extent that funds are available to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for this purpose.

13826.65. School districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, receiving funding under this chapter shall develop or adopt and implement a gang violence prevention curriculum, provide gang violence prevention and intervention services for school-aged children, and shall be encouraged to do all of the following:

(a) Establish a local steering committee comprised of representatives of each local program funded under this chapter, corporations, small businesses, and other appropriate local, county, and community organization knowledgeable in the area of youth gang violence.

(b) Develop and distribute information concerning parent education and parenting classes, including methods whereby parents may recognize youth gang involvement.

(c) Identify and utilize the resources of appropriate community-based organizations involved in the coordination of after school activities for school-aged youth.

(d) Establish contact between positive role models and youth involved in gang activity through adopt-a-youth programs and similar programs.

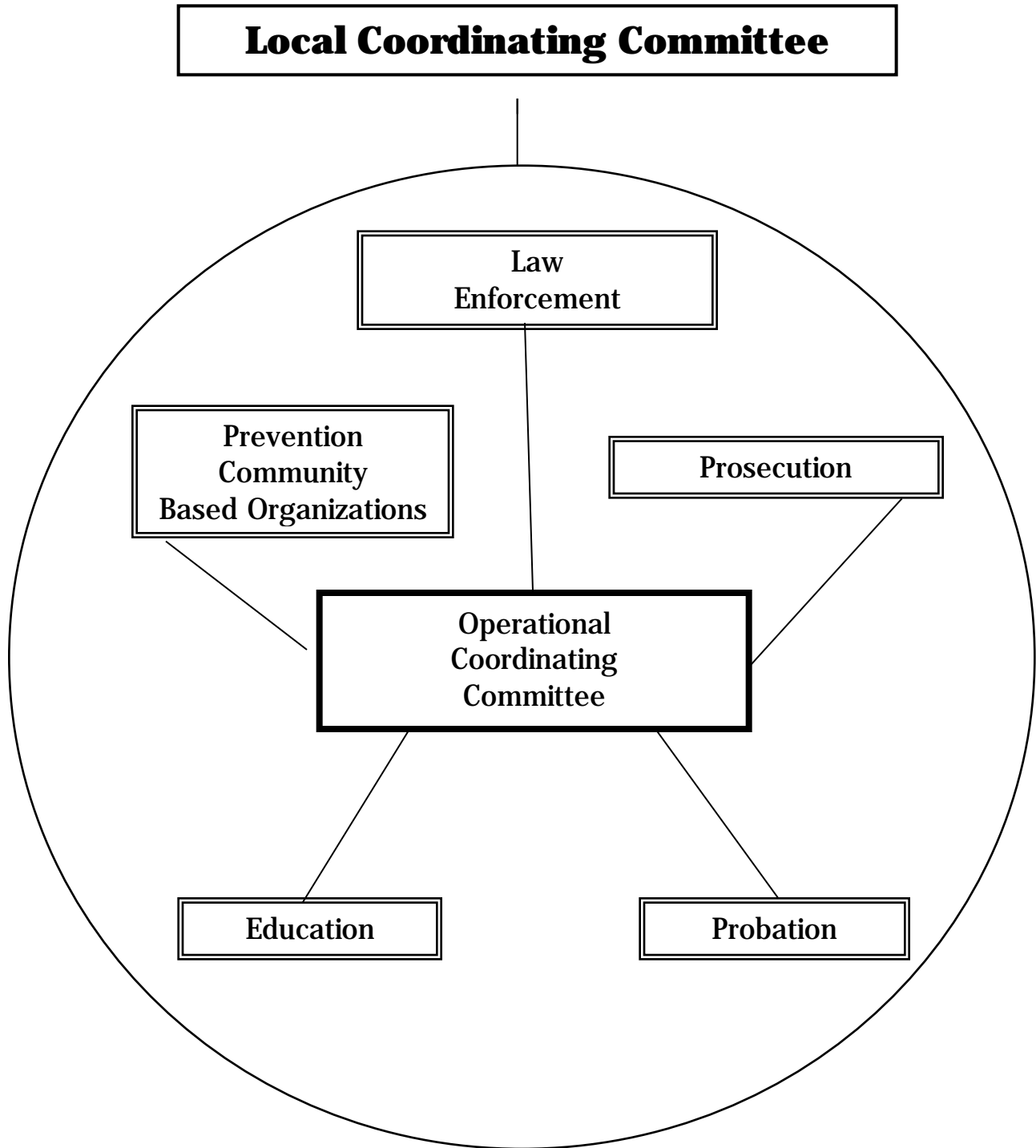
(e) Incorporate into gang prevention activities references to the relationship between drug abuse and gang violence.

(f) Develop partnerships between schools and businesses for the purpose of enhancing pupil achievement through such methods as tutorial services, field trips, role modeling, and other supportive services.

(g) Develop methods of assuring follow up services for children receiving the initial gang violence prevention and intervention services.

13826.7. The Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the California Council on Criminal Justice are encouraged to utilize any federal funds that may become available for purposes of this act. This act becomes operative only if federal funds are made available for its implementation.

**GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM
MULTI-COMPONENT MODEL**



CALIFORNIA CODES
PENAL CODE
SECTION 186.20-186.33

186.20. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act."

186.21. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that it is the right of every person, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, gender, age, sexual orientation, or handicap, to be secure and protected from fear, intimidation, and physical harm caused by the activities of violent groups and individuals. It is not the intent of this chapter to interfere with the exercise of the constitutionally protected rights of freedom of expression and association. The Legislature hereby recognizes the constitutional right of every citizen to harbor and express beliefs on any lawful subject whatsoever, to lawfully associate with others who share similar beliefs, to petition lawfully constituted authority for a redress of perceived grievances, and to participate in the electoral process.

The Legislature, however, further finds that the State of California is in a state of crisis which has been caused by violent street gangs whose members threaten, terrorize, and commit a multitude of crimes against the peaceful citizens of their neighborhoods. These activities, both individually and collectively, present a clear and present danger to public order and safety and are not constitutionally protected. The Legislature finds that there are nearly 600 criminal street gangs operating in California, and that the number of gang-related murders is increasing. The Legislature also finds that in Los Angeles County alone there were 328 gang-related murders in 1986, and that gang homicides in 1987 have increased 80 percent over 1986. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to seek the eradication of criminal activity by street gangs by focusing upon patterns of criminal gang activity and upon the organized nature of street gangs, which together, are the chief source of terror created by street gangs. The Legislature further finds that an effective means of punishing and deterring the criminal activities of street gangs is through forfeiture of the profits, proceeds, and instrumentalities acquired, accumulated, or used by street gangs.

186.22 (a) Any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (5), any person who is convicted of a felony committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished as follows:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the person shall be punished by an additional term of two, three, or four years at the court's discretion.

(B) If the felony is a serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, the person shall be punished by an additional term of five years.

(C) If the felony is a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, the person shall be punished by an additional term of 10 years.

(2) If the underlying felony described in paragraph (1) is committed on the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, during hours in which the facility is open for classes or school-related programs or when minors are using the facility that fact shall be a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a term under paragraph (1).

(3) The court shall order the imposition of the middle term of the sentence enhancement, unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its choice of sentencing enhancements on the record at the time of the sentencing.

(4) Any person who is convicted of a felony enumerated in this paragraph committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall, upon conviction of that felony, be sentenced to an indeterminate term of life imprisonment with a minimum term of the indeterminate sentence calculated as the greater of:

(A) The term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 3046, if the felony is any of the offenses enumerated in subparagraphs (B) or (C) of this paragraph.

(B) Imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years, if the felony is a home invasion robbery, in violation of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 213; carjacking, as defined in Section 215; a felony violation of Section 246; or a violation of Section 12022.55.

(C) Imprisonment in the state prison for seven years, if the felony is extortion, as defined in Section 519; or threats to victims and witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (4), any person who violates this subdivision in the commission of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, shall not be paroled until a minimum of 15 calendar years have been served.

(c) If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed upon the defendant for a violation of subdivision (a), or in cases involving a true finding of the enhancement enumerated in subdivision (b), the court shall require that the defendant serve a minimum of 180 days in a county jail as a condition thereof.

(d) Any person who is convicted of a public offense punishable as a felony or a misdemeanor, which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with, any criminal street gang with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, provided that any person sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail shall be imprisoned for a period not to exceed one year, but not less than 180 days, and shall not be eligible for release upon completion of sentence, parole, or any other basis, until he or she has served 180 days. If the court grants probation or suspends the execution of sentence imposed

upon the defendant, it shall require as a condition thereof that the defendant serve 180 days in a county jail.

(e) As used in this chapter, "pattern of criminal gang activity" means the commission of, attempted commission of, conspiracy to commit, or solicitation of, sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more of the following offenses, provided at least one of these offenses occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense, and the offenses were committed on separate occasions, or by two or more persons:

(1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245.

(2) Robbery, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 211) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(3) Unlawful homicide or manslaughter, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 187) of Title 8 of Part 1.

(4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.

(5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, as defined in Section 246.

(6) Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 12034.

(7) Arson, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 450) of Title 13.

(8) The intimidation of witnesses and victims, as defined in Section 136.1.

(9) Grand theft, as defined in subdivision (a) or (c) of Section 487.

(10) Grand theft of any firearm, vehicle, trailer, or vessel.

(11) Burglary, as defined in Section 459.

(12) Rape, as defined in Section 261.

(13) Looting, as defined in Section 463.

(14) Money laundering, as defined in Section 186.10.

(15) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207.

(16) Mayhem, as defined in Section 203.

(17) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205.

(18) Torture, as defined in Section 206.

(19) Felony extortion, as defined in Sections 518 and 520.

(20) Felony vandalism, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 594.

(21) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.

(22) The sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm, as defined in Section 12072.

(23) Possession of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12101.

(24) Threats to commit crimes resulting in death or great bodily injury, as defined in Section 422.

(25) Theft and unlawful taking or driving of a vehicle, as defined in Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code.

(f) As used in this chapter, "criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in paragraphs (1) to (25), inclusive, of subdivision (e), having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

(g) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section or refuse to impose the minimum jail sentence for misdemeanors in an unusual case where

the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each person committed to the Youth Authority for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of this section, the offense shall be deemed one for which the state shall pay the rate of 100 percent of the per capita institutional cost of the Department of Youth Authority, pursuant to Section 912.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(i) In order to secure a conviction, or sustain a juvenile petition, pursuant to subdivision (a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person devotes all, or a substantial part of his or her time or efforts to the criminal street gang, nor is it necessary to prove that the person is a member of the criminal street gang. Active participation in the criminal street gang is all that is required.

186.22a. (a) Every building or place used by members of a criminal street gang for the purpose of the commission of the offenses listed in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22 or any offense involving dangerous or deadly weapons, burglary, or rape, and every building or place wherein or upon which that criminal conduct by gang members takes place, is a nuisance which shall be enjoined, abated, and prevented, and for which damages may be recovered, whether it is a public or private nuisance.

(b) Any action for injunction or abatement filed pursuant to subdivision (a), including an action filed by the Attorney General, shall proceed according to the provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 11570) of Chapter 10 of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, except that all of the following shall apply:

(1) The court shall not assess a civil penalty against any person unless that person knew or should have known of the unlawful acts.

(2) No order of eviction or closure may be entered.

(3) All injunctions issued shall be limited to those necessary to protect the health and safety of the residents or the public or those necessary to prevent further criminal activity.

(4) Suit may not be filed until 30-day notice of the unlawful use or criminal conduct has been provided to the owner by mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to the last known address.

(c) Whenever an injunction is issued pursuant to subdivision (a), or Section 3479 of the Civil Code, to abate gang activity constituting a nuisance, the Attorney General may maintain an action for money damages on behalf of the community or neighborhood injured by that nuisance. Any money damages awarded shall be paid by or collected from assets of the criminal street gang or its members that were derived from the criminal activity being abated or enjoined. Only persons who knew or should have known of the unlawful acts shall be personally liable for the payment of the damages awarded. In a civil action for damages brought pursuant to this subdivision, the Attorney General may use, but is not limited to the use of, the testimony of experts to establish damages suffered by the community or neighborhood injured by the nuisance. The damages recovered pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited into a separate segregated fund for payment to the governing body of the city or county in whose political subdivision the community or neighborhood is located, and that governing body shall use those assets solely for the benefit of the community or neighborhood that has been injured by the nuisance.

(d) No nonprofit or charitable organization which is conducting its affairs with ordinary care or skill, and no governmental entity, shall be abated pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b).

(e) Nothing in this chapter shall preclude any aggrieved person from seeking any other remedy provided by law.

(f) (1) Any firearm, ammunition which may be used with the firearm, or any deadly or dangerous weapon which is owned or possessed by a member of a criminal street gang for the purpose of the commission of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, or the commission of any burglary or rape, may be confiscated by any law enforcement agency or peace officer.

(2) In those cases where a law enforcement agency believes that the return of the firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon confiscated pursuant to this subdivision, is or will be used in criminal street gang activity or that the return of the item would be likely to result in endangering the safety of others, the law enforcement agency shall initiate a petition in the superior court to determine if the item confiscated should be returned or declared a nuisance.

(3) No firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon shall be sold or destroyed unless reasonable notice is given to its lawful owner if his or her identity and address can be reasonably ascertained. The law enforcement agency shall inform the lawful owner, at that person's last known address by registered mail, that he or she has 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice to respond to the court clerk to confirm his or her desire for a hearing and that the failure to respond shall result in a default order forfeiting the confiscated firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon as a nuisance.

(4) If the person requests a hearing, the court clerk shall set a hearing no later than 30 days from receipt of that request. The court clerk shall notify the person, the law enforcement agency involved, and the district attorney of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

(5) At the hearing, the burden of proof is upon the law enforcement agency or peace officer to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the seized item is or will be used in criminal street gang activity or that return of the item would be likely to result in endangering the safety of others. All returns of firearms shall be subject to subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

(6) If the person does not request a hearing within 30 days of the notice or the lawful owner cannot be ascertained, the law enforcement agency may file a petition that the confiscated firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon be declared a nuisance. If the items are declared to be a nuisance, the law enforcement agency shall dispose of the items as provided in Section 12028.

186.23. This chapter does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or the activities of labor organizations or their members or agents.

186.24. If any part or provision of this chapter, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, including the application of that part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this chapter are severable.

186.25. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a local governing body from adopting and enforcing laws consistent with this chapter relating to gangs and gang violence. Where local laws duplicate or supplement this chapter, this chapter shall be construed as providing alternative remedies and not as

preempting the field.

186.26. (a) Any person who solicits or recruits another to actively participate in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, with the intent that the person solicited or recruited participate in a pattern of criminal street gang activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, or with the intent that the person solicited or recruited promote, further, or assist in any felonious conduct by members of the criminal street gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) Any person who threatens another person with physical violence on two or more separate occasions within any 30-day period with the intent to coerce, induce, or solicit any person to actively participate in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c) Any person who uses physical violence to coerce, induce, or solicit another person to actively participate in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, or to prevent the person from leaving a criminal street gang, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

(d) If the person solicited, recruited, coerced, or threatened pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), or (c) is a minor, an additional term of three years shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the penalty prescribed for a violation of any of these subdivisions.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit prosecution under any other provision of law.

186.28. (a) Any person, corporation, or firm who shall knowingly supply, sell, or give possession or control of any firearm to another shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment if all of the following apply:

(1) The person, corporation, or firm has actual knowledge that the person will use the firearm to commit a felony described in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22, while actively participating in any criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, the members of which engage in a pattern of criminal activity, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22.

(2) The firearm is used to commit the felony.

(3) A conviction for the felony violation under subdivision (e) of Section 186.22 has first been obtained of the person to whom the firearm was supplied, sold, or given possession or control pursuant to this section.

(b) This section shall only be applicable where the person is not convicted as a principal to the felony offense committed by the person to whom the firearm was supplied, sold, or given possession or control pursuant to this section.

186.30. (a) Any person described in subdivision (b) shall register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she resides, or the sheriff of the county if he or she resides in an unincorporated area, within 10 days of release from custody or within 10 days of his or her arrival in any city, county, or city and county to reside there, whichever occurs first.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply to any person convicted in a criminal court or who has had a petition sustained in a juvenile court in this state for any of the following offenses:

(1) Subdivision (a) of Section 186.22.

(2) Any crime where the enhancement specified in subdivision (b) of Section 186.22 is found to be true.

(3) Any crime that the court finds is gang related at the time of sentencing or disposition.

186.31. At the time of sentencing in adult court, or at the time of the dispositional hearing in the juvenile court, the court shall inform any person subject to Section 186.30 of his or her duty to register pursuant to that section. This advisement shall be noted in the court minute order. The court clerk shall send a copy of the minute order to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for the last known address of the person subject to registration under Section 186.30. The parole officer or the probation officer assigned to that person shall verify that he or she has complied with the registration requirements of Section 186.30.

186.32. (a) The registration required by Section 186.30 shall consist of the following:

(1) Juvenile registration shall include the following:

(A) The juvenile shall appear at the law enforcement agency with a parent or guardian.

(B) The law enforcement agency shall serve the juvenile and the parent with a California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act notification which shall include, where applicable, that the juvenile belongs to a gang whose members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity as described in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22.

(C) A written statement signed by the juvenile, giving any information that may be required by the law enforcement agency, shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(D) The fingerprints and current photograph of the juvenile shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(2) Adult registration shall include the following:

(A) The adult shall appear at the law enforcement agency.

(B) The law enforcement agency shall serve the adult with a California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act notification which shall include, where applicable, that the adult belongs to a gang whose members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity as described in subdivision (e) of Section 186.22.

(C) A written statement, signed by the adult, giving any information that may be required by the law enforcement agency, shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(D) The fingerprints and current photograph of the adult shall be submitted to the law enforcement agency.

(b) Within 10 days of changing his or her residence address, any person subject to Section 186.30 shall inform, in writing, the law enforcement agency with whom he or she last registered of his or her new address. If his or her new residence address is located within the jurisdiction of a law enforcement agency other than the agency where he or she last registered, he or she shall register with the new law enforcement agency, in writing, within 10 days of the change of residence.

(c) All registration requirements set forth in this article shall terminate five years after the last imposition of a registration requirement pursuant to Section 186.30.

(d) The statements, photographs and fingerprints required under this section shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a regularly employed peace or other law enforcement officer.

(e) Nothing in this section or Section 186.30 or 186.31 shall preclude a court in its discretion from imposing the registration

requirements as set forth in those sections in a gang-related crime.

186.33. (a) Any person required to register pursuant to Section 186.30 who knowingly violates any of its provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) (1) Any person who knowingly fails to register pursuant to Section 186.30 and is subsequently convicted of, or any person for whom a petition is subsequently sustained for a violation of, any of the offenses specified in Section 186.30, shall be punished by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2, or 3 years. The court shall order imposition of the middle term unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state its reasons for the enhancement choice on the record at the time of sentencing.

(2) The existence of any fact bringing a person under this subdivision shall be alleged in the information, indictment, or petition, and be either admitted by the defendant or minor in open court, or found to be true or not true by the trier of fact.

**Details on Multi-Component Projects
1998 Cycle (last year)**

CITY	COUNTY	GRANT #	AGENCY
Fresno	Fresno		
		GV00B30100	Fresno Co. Sheriff's Dept.
		GV00030100	Fresno Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30100	Fresno Co. Probation Dept.
		GV00031668	CA School of Professional Psy.
		GV00031420	Kings Canyon Unified. School Dist.
Lennox	Los Angeles		
		GV00B30190	Los Angeles Co. Sheriff's Dept.
		GV00030190	Los Angeles Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30190	Los Angeles Co. Probation Dept.
		GV00031527	Richstone Family Center
		GV00031275	Lennox United School District
Lancaster	Los Angeles		
		GV00E30190	Los Angeles Co. Sheriff's Dept.
		GV00C30190	Los Angeles Co. District Attorney's
		GV00D30190	Los Angeles Co. Probation
		GV00031456	United Community Action Network
		GV00031669	Antelope Valley Union High School
Fullerton	Orange		
		GV00036681	Fullerton Police Dept.
		GV00A30300	Orange Co. District Attorney's Office
		GV00X30300	Orange Co. Probation
		GV00031554	Boys & Girls Club - Fullerton
		GV00031242	Orange Co. Dept. of Education
La Habra	Orange		
		GV00037208	La Habra Police Dept.
		GV00B30300	Orange Co. District Attorney's Office
		GV00C30300	Orange Co. Probation
		GV00031559	Western Youth Services
		GV00031461	La Habra City School District

1998 Cycle (last year) - Continued

CITY	COUNTY	GRANT #	AGENCY
Santa Ana	Orange		
		GV00037948	Santa Ana Police Dept.
		GV00D30300	Orange Co. District Attorney's
		GV00E30300	Orange Co. Probation
		GV00031433	Orange Co. Bar Foundation
		GV00031569	Santa Ana Unified School District
Sacramento	Sacramento		
		GV00037901	Sacramento Police Dept.
		GV00030340	Sacramento Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30340	Sacramento Co. Probation
		GV00031556	La Familia Counseling Center
		GV00031558	Sacramento City Unified School Dist.
San Diego	San Diego		
		GV00B30370	San Diego Co. Sheriff's Office
		GV00030370	San Diego Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30370	San Diego Co. Probation
		GV00031667	Children's Treatment Center
		GV00031346	San Diego Co. Office Education
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz		
		GV00038410	Watsonville Police Dept.
		GV00030440	Santa Cruz Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30440	Santa Cruz Co. Probation
		GV00031470	Fenix Services, Inc.
		GV00031082	Pajaro Valley Unified School Dist.
Ventura	Ventura		
		GV00037956	San Buena Ventura Police Dept.
		GV00030560	Ventura Co. District Attorney's
		GV00A30560	Ventura Co. Probation
		GV00031696	Boys & Girls Club of Ventura
		GV00031670	Ventura Unified School Dist.

**Details on Multi-Component Projects
FY 2001/02**

CITY	COUNTY	GRANT #	AGENCY
Fresno	Fresno	GV01010100	Fresno County Probation Dept.
			Fresno County Sheriff's Dept.
			Fresno County District Attorney's Office
			CA School of Professional Psy.
			Kings Canyon Unified School District
Lennox	Los Angeles	GV01011527	Richstone Family Center
			Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept
			Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
			Los Angeles County Probation Dept.
			Lennox United School District
Lancaster	Los Angeles	GV01010190	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept.
			Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
			Los Angeles County Probation
			United Community Action Network
			Antelope Valley Union High School
Fullerton	Orange	GV01011765	Fullerton Joint High School District
			Fullerton Police Department
			Orange County District Attorney's Office
			Orange County Probation
			Boys & Girls Club - Fullerton
La Habra	Orange	GV01017208	La Habra Police Department
			Orange County District Attorney's Office
			Orange County Probation
			Western Youth Services
			La Habra City School District
Sacramento	Sacramento	GV01017901	Sacramento Police Department
			Sacramento County District Attorney's Office
			Sacramento County Probation
			La Familia Counseling Center
			Sacramento City Unified School District
San Buena	Ventura	GV01017956	San Buena Ventura Police Department
			Ventura County District Attorney's
			Ventura County Probation
			Ventura Police Activities League
			Ventura Unified School District

Fy 2001/02 (Continued)

Calexico	Imperial	GV01011369	Imperial County Office of Education
			Calexico Police Department
			Imperial County District Attorney's Office
			Calexico Neighborhood House
			Imperial County Probation Department
			Calexico Unified School District
Oxnard	Ventura	GV01017528	Oxnard Police Department
			Ventura County District Attorney's Office
			Ventura County Probation
			City Impact Inc. (CBO)
			Oxnard School District (EDU)
Napa	Napa	GV01010280	Napa County District Attorney's Office
			Napa County Probation Department
			Napa City Police Department
			Napa County Office of Education
			Nuestra Esperanza
Woodland	Yolo	GV01010570	Yolo County District Attorney's Office
			Woodland Police Department
			Yolo County Probation
			Woodland Joint Unified School District (CBO)
			Woodland Joint Unified School District (EDU)

CALGANG SYSTEM PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning is conducting an outcome-based evaluation of the effectiveness of the Gang Violence Suppression Program. A part of this evaluation will focus on the effectiveness of the CalGang System. Your perception of the CalGang System is important to us.

This survey should take less than five minutes of your time. For each question check the one (and only one) box that best depicts your response to the statement made in the questionnaire. Please respond based solely on your own experience. Do not take time to research your answers with co-workers. If you are unable to respond based on your own experience, either do not respond, or mark that response as "Unknown". This survey is designed to be anonymous. Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents.

Do not complete this survey again if you have already completed it once.

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Unknown
1. The CalGang System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on individual gang members and their activities.					
2. The CalGang System is an effective tool for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on criminal street gangs and their activities.					
3. The CalGang System provides an effective tool in identifying suspects of gang related crimes.					
4 The CalGang System is an effective tool for sharing information on gangs and gang members between jurisdictions.					

My primary relationship with the CalGang System is best described as (check only one):

Agency/Department Executive	
CalGang Node Administrator	
Gang Unit Supervisor	
Gang Investigator	
Gang/Crime Analyst	
Administrative Support Personnel	
Other	

Comments:

GANG RELATED HOMICIDES – 2001

**As Reported to the
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Justice**

County	Gang Related Homicides
Alameda	18
Contra Costa	5
Fresno	13
Kern	7
Los Angeles	486
Madera	5
Marin	1
Merced	2
Monterey	12
Orange	14
Riverside	11
Sacramento	7
San Benito	1
San Bernardino	19
San Diego	12
San Francisco	6
San Joaquin	9
San Mateo	2
Santa Clara	5
Santa Cruz	1
Sonoma	3
Stanislaus	1
Tulare	3
Ventura	2
Yolo	1
Yuba	1
Total	647

Note: These statistics only report a “gang related” contributing variable for the homicide, based upon narrative information in the initial police report prior to the completion of investigation.

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION (GVS) PROGRAM
MULTI-COMPONENT MODEL (MCM)
RATING FORM: 2001/2002**

Control #:		
Rater #:		
APPLICANT:		
FUNDS REQUESTED:		
PREFERENCE POINTS	2%	5%

CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE
1. PROBLEM STATEMENT	60
2. PLAN	540
3. IMPLEMENTATION	40
4. BUDGET	40
5. COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT	25
	TOTAL 705

Each of the above categories contains questions that are assigned a point value. The point scale is divided into five columns labeled **I, II, III, IV, and V**. Each question is evaluated on the following criteria:

- I.** Unresponsive to the question or was left blank.
- II.** Does not completely respond to the question. Information presented does not provide a good understanding of applicant's intent, does not give detailed information requested by the RFP, or does not adequately support the proposal.
- III.** Responsive to the question. Provides an average understanding of the applicant's response to the RFP. Response adequately supports the proposal.
- IV.** Above average response which gives a clear and detailed understanding of the applicant's intent. Response presented a persuasive argument supporting the proposal.
- V.** Outstanding response with clear, detailed and relevant information exceeding the information requested. Response presented a compelling argument supporting the proposal.

NOTE: Raters may assign point values between these columns.

	I	II	III	IV	V
1. PROBLEM STATEMENT (Maximum 60 points)					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal cite sources of all data included in the problem statement?	0	3	5	8	10
b. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the current efforts directed at the problem(s)?	0	3	5	8	10
c. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the justification for the funding of an anti-gang project?	0	3	5	8	10
d. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the population/group to be impacted by the project and the ethnic and cultural makeup of the population?	0	3	5	8	10
e. How thoroughly does the proposal provide a description of the geographical and/or jurisdictional boundaries and its outstanding characteristics?	0	3	5	8	10
f. How thoroughly does the proposal provide information detailing the composition and activities of gangs in the targeted area; the number of gangs; the number of identified gang members; and a statistical breakdown of the number and type of arrests made on gang members in the targeted project area?	0	3	5	8	10
2. PLAN (Maximum 540 points)					
GROUP PROPOSAL					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the project's overall gang intervention strategy for the targeted population/area?	0	5	10	15	20
b. How thoroughly does the proposal describe linkages and integration of collaborative partners? Information sharing among components?	0	5	10	15	20

	I	II	III	IV	V
c. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the anticipated impact (outcome) of the proposed project on the targeted population/area?	0	5	10	15	20
d. How thoroughly does the proposal describe each collaborative partners qualifications, expertise, to enhance GVS group objectives?	0	5	10	15	20
Law Enforcement					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the structure and operation of the GVS unit?	0	5	10	15	20
b. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the GVS unit will increase the apprehension of gang members?	0	5	10	15	20
c. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the GVS and crime analysis units will work together to gather, analyze, and distribute gang-related information?	0	5	10	15	20
d. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the agency's policy regarding Penal Code Section 186.22 related cases?	0	5	10	15	20
Prosecution					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal discuss the agency's plan to resist defendants'/minors' release from custody prior to trial/jurisdictional hearing?	0	5	10	15	20
b. How thoroughly does the proposal discuss the agency's plea bargain policy in regards to gang-related cases?	0	5	10	15	20
c. How thoroughly does the proposal discuss what process the agency will use to increase conviction or sustained petition rates?	0	5	10	15	20

	I	II	III	IV	V
d. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the agency's policy of STEP prosecutions and enhanced sentencing commitments?	0	5	10	15	20
e. How thoroughly does the proposal discuss the project's plan for witness protection regarding project-related cases?	0	5	10	15	20
Probation					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how each probationer placed in the GVS unit will be assessed, selected, and transferred to the GVS unit?	0	5	10	15	20
b. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the agency will ensure that all project participants will be subject to gang-specific conditions of probation?	0	5	10	15	20
Prevention					
a. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the project will enhance cooperation between the project and law enforcement and prosecution officials?	0	5	10	15	20
b. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how individuals will be selected for counseling, and who will be providing the counseling? How thoroughly does the proposal describe the types of counseling to be offered?	0	5	10	15	20
c. How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the mediation sessions will be conducted?	0	5	10	15	20
d. How thoroughly does the proposal describe the target activities that selected youth will receive?	0	5	10	15	20

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| e. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe those activities designed to publicize and train the community on gang awareness? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| f. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the project will accomplish the coordination and the recruitment of volunteers to participate in program? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| g. | <u>Optional</u> : If selected, how thoroughly does the proposal describe the activities to be used to meet the optional local needs objective? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |

Education

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| a. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe a strategy which will provide prevention and intervention services at the school sites? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| b. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe how students needing services will be identified and how the project will motivate them to participate in the offered services? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| c. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe how the project will enhance cooperation between the project, law enforcement, prosecution officials, other criminal justice agencies, and community-based organizations? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| d. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe how adult role models will be recruited and retained? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| e. | <u>Optional</u> : If selected, how thoroughly does the proposal describe the activities to be used to meet the <u>optional</u> local needs objective? | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |

3. IMPLEMENTATION (Maximum 40 points)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| a. | How thoroughly does the proposal describe the collaborative organizational structure and where the project staff positions are located? | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|

b. How thoroughly does the proposal explain key project staff responsibilities?	0	3	5	8	10
c. Does the OA include all the member agencies of the group? Does the OA specify the continued commitment to participate with the LCC and outline the manner in which each agency in the group will support the overall effort?	0	3	5	8	10
d. Are letters of support included?	0				10
4. BUDGET, including budget narrative (Maximum 40 points)					
a. How well does the budget narrative explain the need for line-items detailed on the budget pages?	0	3	5	8	10
b. How well does the budget support the proposal objectives and activities?	0	3	5	8	10
c. How well do the duties, required qualifications, and time commitment of project-funded staff support the proposed objectives and activities?	0	3	5	8	10
d. How well does the budget avoid unnecessary or unusual expenditures which would detract from the accomplishment of the objectives and activities?	0	3	5	8	10
5. COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT (Maximum 25 points)					
a. How well does this proposal support the overall intent, goals, and purpose of the Gang Violence Suppression Program?	0	10	15	20	25

APPLICANTS FOR THE 2001 – 2003 FUNDING CYCLE

IV. Applicant Agency	V. County	VI. Funds Allocated	VII. Remaining Balance
Funded Applicants*			\$5,347,000
La Habra P.D.	Orange	\$400,000	\$4,947,000
Oxnard P.D.	Ventura	\$500,000	\$4,447,000
San Buena Ventura P.D.	Ventura	\$500,000	\$3,947,000
Yolo County D.A.	Yolo	\$400,000	\$3,547,000
L.A. County Sheriff	Los Angeles	\$500,000	\$3,047,000
Fullerton H.S.D.	Orange	\$500,000	\$2,547,000
Richstone Family Center	Los Angeles	\$500,000	\$2,047,000
Fresno County Probation	Fresno	\$600,000	\$1,447,000
Napa County D.A.	Napa	\$500,000	\$947,000
Sacramento P.D.	Sacramento	\$600,000	\$347,000
Imperial County C.O.E.	Imperial	\$347,000	0
Unfunded Applicants			
Fremont P.D.			
Santa Ana P.D.	Orange		
San Diego County D.A.	San Diego		
San Bernardino County D.A.	San Bernardino		
Palm Springs P.D.			
Eureka P.D.			
Contra Costa County D.A.	Contra Costa		
Kern County D.A.	Kern		
Kings County Probation	Kings		
Sacramento County Sheriff	Sacramento		
Lassen County Probation	Lassen		
San Francisco County D.A.	San Francisco		

*See Appendix E for a listing of the agencies funded under each multi-component project.

LIST OF CITIES WITH POPULATIONS IN EXCESS OF 250,000

Jurisdictions	County	Population
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	3,807,400
San Diego	San Diego	1,255,700
San Jose	Santa Clara	918,000
San Francisco	San Francisco	793,600
Long Beach	Los Angeles	473,100
Fresno	Fresno	441,900
Sacramento	Sacramento	426,000
Oakland	Alameda	408,800
Santa Ana	Orange	343,700
Anaheim	Orange	334,700
Riverside	Riverside	269,400
Bakersfield	Kern	257,900
Stockton	San Joaquin	253,800

GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM EVALUATION FEEDBACK FORM

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning is pleased to present the final evaluation report of the evaluation conducted on the Gang Violence Suppression Program. We have included this evaluation feedback form in order to assess how well this evaluation report meets your needs. Your opinion is important to us and we appreciate your feedback.

This feedback form should take less than five minutes of your time. For each question check the one (and only one) box that best depicts your response to the statement made in the questionnaire. When complete, please mail or fax this form to:

The Evaluation, Monitoring and Audits Division
Office of Criminal Justice Planning
1130 K Street, Suite LL60
Sacramento, CA 95814

Fax: (916) 324-9179

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The information presented in this report is clear and concise.				
2. The information presented in this report is easy to understand.				
3. This report adequately describes the program evaluated.				
4. This report provides adequate information on the outcomes of the program.				
5. The information in this report is useful to me.				

My primary use of this report is best described as (check only one):

Gang Response Policy Maker	
Legislative staff	
Agency/Organization Executive	
Agency/Organization staff	
General Public	
Other	

Questions concerning this form or the evaluation report may be directed to Kirby Everhart, Chief, EMA Division, at (916) 324-9167.

Comments: